THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON

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THE HUNTRESS

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BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL

At the corner of North B. and third Capitol Hill

SELECTED TALE

THE SWINDLER:

OR,

ILL GAINS NEVER THRIVE.

A Prize Story.

By J. A. Sperry.

A clear, bright February day, after a heavy fall of snow! Any one who has visited the 'Great Emporium,' during sleighing time, may imagine the brilliant scene which Broadway presents on such a day. Thousands of sleighs of every shape, size and variety, are dashing hither and thither, in such thick confusion, as to make it a matter of inexplicable astonishment how they find room to pass each other without coming into collision. Here and there a great omnibus sleigh, piled up with human freight, glides along like an overloaded steamboat out of its element, while glittering establishments of fairy-like lightness and beauty are glancing by them and around them like glad birds upon the wing. The spray, thrown up from the foaming coursers, and gleaming and sparkling in the bright atmosphere, resembles a shower of burning diamonds while the jingle, gingle, gingle, of the bells float upon the breeze so merrily and cheerily, that your heart leaps with joy at the sound.—You might almost fancy that the bright sunbeams were all golden bell wires, and that old winter with his white fingers was pulling them for very fun. Then too, the happy faces that peered out from warm rich furs—the glimpses of beauty and glances of bright eyes that beamed on you as they flit by, radiant as sunshine and transient as the meteor flash. Oh, what glee there is in old Gotham in sleighing time.

Such was the day and the scene. In a magnificent little shell that glided along Broadway, were seated a lady and gentleman, almost burried in costly furs. The lady's face was one of rare loveliness; and the gentleman as he listened to her animated words, seemed to be much absorbed in the contemptation of her charms that he neglected the reins and left the horse to canter along through the throng at his own discretion. While the lady chatted away in a lively strain, her glance was wandering over the crowd on the side walk. Suddenly laying her hand upon the gentleman's arm, she exclaimed:

'Look George, what a sweet face that poor girl has!'

The object of this remark was a girl apparently about seventeen, rather uncomfortably clad for the season, with a thin faded shawl over her shoulders; and her light ringlets straying playfully from beneath a melancholy apology for a bonnet. Her features were pale and thoughtful, but full of sweet expressions, and her large, intelligent blue eyes beamed with touching sadness. The gentleman looked in the direction indicated by his fair companion, but his eye no sooner rested upon the girl than a shade of displeasure or pain crossed his brow, and giving the reins a nervous jerk, his mettlesome steed bounded fleetly onward, bearing the sleigh quickly out of sight of the poor girl who had so interested his companion.

'Why George!' exclaimed the lady, 'what do you mean? It is very disobliging in you to start off at that rate, when you knew I wanted to observe that girl!'

The gentleman stammered out an apology laying the blame upon the impatience of his horse. The excuse however, was too lame to convince the lady. She was piqued at having her humor thus unreasonably thwarted, and pouted during the rest of the ride. When she at length alighted at the door of her father's residence, in Bleeker street, she thanked her lover [for such the gentleman was] with cool civility for the sleigh ride, and entered the house in a pet, leaving him to drive off, anathematising the incident which had thus damped the mornings pleasure. He had another source of unpleasant feelings, too, than the lady's frown. The sight of the poor girl on Broadway—whom he very well knew—given rise to reflections of a disagreeable nature, which will be explained in the sequel.

To return to the young lady. When she entered her comfortable parlor, she found a young man standing at the window, who turned to her and said:

'Well, sis, another lovers' quarrel on the carpet—eh? It's plain that it is so,' continued the brother, 'for I saw Renwick, as he drove off, look as black as a thunder cloud, and your own face as flush as if you had been scolding for an hour.'

'Pshaw!' ejaculated the young lady. Then after a moments silence, she added, 'well if you will pry into my affairs you must know that I am beginning to dislike George Renwick and I don't believe I shall ever marry him, after all.'

'ha, ha, ha!' laughed her brother, 'the old song—it will be a kiss and make up, in less than six hours again.'

'Very well—you'll see,' she returned, as she withdrew to disrobe herself of her riding apparel.

Emily and John Williams were the only children of a wealthy New York merchant.—They had been reared indulgently, and received an excellent education. John was a young fellow of twenty-two—had chosen the profession of medicine, and was preparing to graduate at the Spring commencement. Emily was somewhat a spoiled beauty, just entering her nineteenth year. Indulgence had rendered her a little self-willed, and adulation had made her a little vain and capricious, but she was, notwithstanding a girl of fine feelings and good sense. With a voluptuous figure, raven hair, and piercing dark eye, classic features, a finely cut mouth, and teeth of pearly whiteness, she had reigned the belle of two seasons, and then plighted her hand to George Renwick, a merchant of high standing and reputed wealth.

Renwick was about thirty years of age—a man of acknowledged talent and enterprise, with a handsome face and manly form—his manners were bland and insinuating, his bearing graceful and easy, and his address fluent and polished. Whether pure affection or mere interested motives induced him to urge his suit to Emily, we not say here; suffice it to say, that with warm feelings and a trusting nature, she was easily won. The match was sanctioned by the parties, and the pay fixed for the marriage was only two months distant from the period at which our story opens.

When Emily re-entered the parlor, she approached her brother, who was reading by the fire, and in a voice musically coaxing, said:

'Come brother, mind, put up your book—I have carved out an adventure for you.'

John raised his eyes inquiringly, and she proceeded:

'I saw a girl in Broadway, to-day, with one of the sweetest faces you can imagine but she looks so poor, and sad, and cold, that my heart bled for her. But what is more, her features seemed so familiar to me. I am almost sure, John, that I have met that girl some where in good society.'

'Supose you have,' interrupted John, 'what then!'

'Why likely it is som old acquaintances of ours, reduced to want—and if so, what better purpose can I devote this to,' drawing from her bosom a purse filled with silver, and placing it in her brother's hand, 'and what better use can you make of your time this afternoon than by being my missionary!'

'But how the duce am I to find your poor girl with the sweet face!' enquired the brother.

'Oh I am pretty certain she sews at madame G.'s, for I saw her in that neighborhood.'

'An adventure, verily! exclaimed John, with a laugh; 'to think of sending me running after poor sewing girls with pretty faces. A pretty dangerous adventure that I should say!'

'In sober earnest, John, I want you to find out this girl, and offer her relief from me, if she would be in need of it.'

'In sober earnest, then, my silly sister, suppose I find her—do you think that ever a poor sewing girl of any sensibility or modesty would take the money from a man who is a perfect stranger?—Why I couldn't have the impudence to offer it—for my motive would certainly be misconstrued.'

Emily was thoughtful for a few moments, and then replied:

'But you can find out who she is, and what are her circumstances, brother; you can find out her residence, and you have wit enough to find some excuse for visiting her parents, if she has any.'

'You are a queer girl,' said John, drawing her to him, and fondly kissing her fair cheek; but after all, this strange whim of yours may afford something of an adventure—So I'll humor you for once.'

For once! He might have said for the thousandth time, for he was always humoring her strange whims, as he called them. There was not a more affectionate brother in the city of New York. He was fonder and prouder of his beautiful sister than anything else in the world, and would have done ten times as much to gratify even her caprice. Accordingly after dinner, he received from Emily an accurate description of the girl's dress and appearance, and posted off on a benevolent mission. Stationed himself on the steps of the——hotel, opposite Madame G.'s, he waited the remainder of afternoon, watching all who went in and out of the fashionable milliner's.

At length, a little after six o'clock, one after another of the sewing girls, as he judged, came out and departed, and finally one whose dress corresponded to the description his sister had given him. It was to dark for him to judge whether 'her features were as pretty as Emily had represented them, and, this was some little disappointment to his raised curiosity. He followed her, however, a little distance, untill he saw her enter her own home, and then returned to report to his sister.

'You have not half fulfilled my mission, John; you have neither discovered who she is nor what her circumstances are,' exclaimed Emily, after listening to his facetious account.

'I intend to, though,' returned John; 'I have a plan in my mind now. Have you any sewing to do?'

'Yes. I've a dress I shall want made in a day or two.'

'The very thing!' said the brother; 'I can go and inquire if she ever goes out to sew, and if she does, I can engage her to come & make your dress.'

'Capital!' exclaimed Emily, clapping her small white hands. 'Let us go to tea now and then away with you.' [ea,

Whilst young Williams is at tea, we will precede him to the house of the poor sewing girl.

In a small room, the furniture of which was old and plain, rather scanty at that, three persons were seated at the frugally spread table.—One was the poor sewing girl, another was her mother, a woman of no great age, but wan and feeble from care and anxiety, the third was a young man, with a high pale forehead, and a face in which deep thought and resoluteness of purpose were plainly expressed. His features were too prominent and angular to strike one at first sight as being handsome, but every line of them was indicated of energy and force of character. When engaged in conversation, however, his countenance lighted up with animation and asumed a more engaging expression; his glance was penetrating and his well modulated voice thrillingly deep and earnest.

The meal had progressed a few minutes in silence, when the young man who had been atentively regarding the girl's downcast face, remarked—

'You are beginiug to look badly, Kate; your work is too confining—it will seriously injur your health.'

'Oh, no cousen,' replied the girl, in tones the tremulousness of which contradicted her words; 'I do not feil that my health is at all affected by it.' Then, as as if anxious to chang the conversation, she turned to her mother and said, 'I saw George Renwick to-day; sleighing in Broadway, with a lady in great style.'

'Did he see you, my child?' inquired the mother.

'Yes,' returned the girl, and appeared very much confused; for he colored, turned his head away, and put his horse to full speed, as if anxious to get out of sight as quick as possible.'

'I have heard you mention this Renwick frequently, said the youth; who is he?'

'Is it possible Robert, that we have never told you about George Renwick?'

'Quite possible aunt.'

'Well, he is the villain who swindled us out of our property.'

'How?' exclaimed the young man; 'whose property? I thought uncle Brainard died insolvent!'

'No indeed. The circumstances are these: When George Renwick came to this city he was a poor boy, and your uncle took him into the store as a clerk. He gradually crept into Mr. Brainard's confidence until he took him in as a kind of a partner, and allowed him to manage the business almost entisely in his own way. Well, your uncle died suddenly in an apopleetic fit; the business was settled up in a mysterious way, and Renwick gave us two thousand dollars, which he said was all that was left of Mr. Brainard's interest in the concern after his debts were paid.' 'And did you quietly submit?' asked the young man. 'That I did not,' replied the old lady; 'thirty thousand dollars of my own money had been embarked in the business besides the large capital which Mr. Brainard possessed; I brought suit, but Mr. Brainard's private papers could not be found, and the books of the firm had all been in Renwick's keeping. There was one clerk whose evidence might have helped us, but Renwick bought him over. So we lost the suit. The Lawyer's fees eat up the best portion of the two thousand dollars, and with what was left I bought some furniture, and went to keeping a boarding house. You came to the city soon after that, and came to board with me. You have seen all our misfortunes since then, and shared them too—God bless your kind heart, Robert. When the old Lady ceased speaking, the tears were trickling down

her wan cheeks. The young man noticed her last words, he had ceased eating, and had fallen into a deep reverie. After sitting thus for some moments he arose with nervous haste and left the room without speaking.

After the young man had retired, the mother and daughter cleared the table, and set themselves to sewing. They had not been long engaged, when the mother observed that an unusual paleness had over-spread the girl's face.

"What's the matter, Catharine?" she inquired in alarm.

She had barely uttered the words before the girl fell fainting from her seat. The mother, frightened and breathless, sprang to her assistance, raised her in her arms, and sprinkling some water in her face soon revived her. Then placing her upon an old sofa that stood in one corner of the room; the mother approached a door which opened upon a narrow flight of stairs, and called to her nephew. But if Robert was in his room, he was so much absorbed in study that he did not hear her feeble voice—and, concluding she had gone out she put on her bonnet, disregarding the remonstrances of her daughter, to go for a physician. At the door the old lady encountered John Williams, who was hesitating wether to enter or not.

'Good man,' said Mrs. Brainard, 'can you tell me where I will find the nearest doctor's office?'

'This is fortunate for my purpose,' thought John, and replied, 'I am something of a physican myself, ma'am, can I be of any service?'

'O, yes! my child is sick—come in!' said the widow, in an agitated voice, and John followed her into the apartment.—Catharine was by this time seated at her sewing, and insisted that she felt quite well again. John saw at a glance that she was exhausted by her close application to her needle, and want of air and exercise. He prescribed some stimulaing medicine, and then commenced a conversation upon the subject which had brought him to the house.

'Do you not go out to sew sometimes?', asked he.

[Concluded in our next.]

WASHNGTON CITY D. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

COMMENTS ON THE PASTORAL LETTER.—CONTINUED.

"We would direct your attention also to the action of——Synod on the subject of civil government, and the duties of the christian citizens under this ordiance of God.'

'But in the choice of political rulers, American Christians have hitherto forgotten that civil government is an ordiance of God, designed for the preservation of human rights; and that the moral character of political functionaries is expressly described and required in the Bible. We have been in the habit of casting our votes at the dictation of a political party, whose leaders have generally been men of unprincipled character; and thus we have despised God's ordiance by disobeying His commands; and the consequence of such conduct we see in the present character of the Government. Immoral men; who despise everything which is holy—duellists, slaveholders, drunkards, profane swearers, and debauchees—have been called by christian voters to administer the affairs of civil government, which all admit to be the ordiance of God. How can the liberties of a nation be safe in the hands of such men? It is high time, therefore, for christians to act as christians in their citizen as well as their church capacity."

"To the action of——Synod on the subject of Civil Government," &c. &c. Now mark the inconsistency of the man. He has just informed the public, but let the gentleman tell his own story, give him the largest share of liberty, especially in Dr. Ely's christian party in politics,—"vile and unprincipled men will condemn you," that is for obeying the action of some Synod, what that action is a secret, but relates to Civil Government, and "the ordiance of God."

"We have been in the habit of casting our votes at the dictation of a political party, whose leaders have generally been men of "unprincipled character, * * * and the consequence of such conduct we see in the present character of the government; immoral men—who despise everything which is holy." his Reverence for instance, "duellists, slaveholders, drunkards, profane swearers, and debauchees," [he ought to have kept the last charge to himself, and his pious brethren.] So then it appears they got the money to spread the gospel, and by their own confession the gospel is not spread. Therefore, if he and the whole church altogether, with all their societies, all their Missionary Boards, Home and Foreign—all their agents from the 10 per cent foot troop, up to the $5 per day for Revival "ministers" at three to six days meetings, and before the division, failed to govern their own church agreeably to the "ordiance of God," how are they to govern the nation? If altogether they failed to govern their own [the Presbyterian] church, how are they to form a government? or how are they to govern thirty States. Hear what he says of elections; he may talk of the "ordiance of God" till he is blind if the stupid fanatic cannot fulfil the 'ordiance of God,' in one instance how can he, or they, do so in another? Well done sir Pastor, you have cornered yourself at last.

This paragraph of itself leads directly to circumstances, which may be the means of saving our country from bloodshed. It will be good news for poor people, especially poor sewing-girls,* and servants—for these money christians will never have the assurance to collect money hereafter to spread the gospel, or to give "religious instruction;" nor do we imagine they will succeed in getting into civil power. But then again, he is such a superlative compound of fanaticism, knavery and covetuousness, that he never looks at but one side of the question, and as sure as the fates he will try it. His reverence had better stick to "saving souls," and let the "civil government" manage its own affairs.

FOREIGN AID.

Our Pastor it would seem is being touched with deplomacy:

"The Synod would congratulate you, dear brethren, upon the signs of the times. During the past year, we have received fraternal letters from the Free Church of Scotland, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the Congregational Union of England and Wales—in which these christian bodies express their approbation of our principles as an anti-slavery church, and our course in withdrawing from the pro-slavery bodies with which we were formerly connected. The approval of our own consciences, and the favor of God, would be enough to support us under the trials we have been called to endure. But when those three distinguished bodies, that embrace so large an amount of the Christianity of the British Isles, send us across the wide Atlantic their tokens of approbation, we would thank God, and take courage. In our own country, also during the past year, the sacred cause of human and divine right has made great advancement. Wherever our position as a church is understood by good men, it seems to be approved. Our progress has been impeded, from the fact that we have no organ of communication with the public. Our principles have been misrepresented, and our cause condemned, and our motives impugned—but we have no means of self-defence."

Then it appears he does not ultimately trust to "God's ordiance," and that he has been negotiating over the "wide Atlantic," for a certain something, not named, but we should as soon suppose it was an armed force of his brother fanatics as anything else. Large bodies of Foreigners are flocking over here daily, and armed or unarmed such assistance might land in our country without suspicion. If the letter does not mean this, what does it mean? It is asked in said letter "how can the liberties of a nation be safe in such hands." [That is our present government,] "It is high time therefore, for christians to act as christians in their citizen as well as their church capacity." If this does not mean war it mean nothing. But if it be the plot it is the wisest part of the whole complication, as the foreigners, and the colored people would be placed in the front of the battle, and should our people prove an overmatch for THEM, the pious band would have time to save themselves by flight.

Observe what the 'gentleman says, "We have during the past year received fraternal letters from the free church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian church of Ireland, and the Congregational Union of England and Wales. But when those three distinguished bodies, that embrace so large an amount of the christianity of the British Isles, send us across the wide Atlantic their tokens of approbation." He has reached the climax now we should think.

One might suppose he could have found enough for his purpose in his own country without crossing the "wide Atlantic.' Perhaps they thought it the best place to nurse their mutual Bantling—treason, the little dear had so many enemies over here, its tender infancy might have been protracted in its growth.

To be Continued.

* It would make ones heart bleed to see poor pale exhausted girls working large fine lace veils, being drove and hurried to the danger of their lives for want and refreshment; while their intense application to embroidery a work so fine, so white, and so tedious, it nearly destroyed their eyes and their nerves. Our surprise and indignation may well be imagined. While admiring the beauty and richness of one of those veils as the young lady held it before her, she informed us she did not "receive one cent for it, that it was to be sold for the benefit of the Board of home missions, that the price was $10, and the girls had to find themselves"[! ! !] "But why do you do it at all child?" we asked. "We dare not refuse, the ministers say we must do it, that every body had to support the gospel, and we never knew any better till now." "Mrs. R.," we are oppress'd to death working for the Church and they are such tyrants, every one is afraid of them, you are the first that has ever stood up for us." This was in Washington Pa. a real Sodom.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Niagara.

MOST SAD NEWS.

FALL OF HUNGARY.

In our paper of week before last, after detailing the militaryr movements of the armies of Gorgey and Paskiewitch, we said: We shall be suprised if a few weeks more does not bring us the news of the complete rout and perhaps capture of the Russian army, or else cause us to hang our free banners with crape, in outward show of our sorrow for a great reverse to hungary." Things had come to that possition, that either Gorgey or Paskiewitch seemed doomed to be overpowered. We then cherished high hopes that Gorgey would prove victorious—alas! we did not sufficiently estimate the relative strength of the opposing parties! Gorgey and a large portion of his army are prisoners, and the cause of Huugary has received a probably fatal blow. The following summary of news, taken from the English papers, will give our readers that information, which we have no heart this week to dwell upon. We can take no pleasure in writing of the defeats of the Hungariang by greatly superior forces—the prudence, or lukewarmness, or alleged treachery (God forbid!) of Gorgey—the dissensions which reverse after reverse are so apt to engender, and which the dark days of our own revolutionary struggle where not free from. Here is the melancholy story—whose truth, in main, we see no grounds at present to question.'

Sat. (Phila.) Post.

Our most ardent wish is, never to hear another word more of Hungary—the very name makes us sick at heart! Our prayers and our sympathy she has, and oh! that we could do more.

That the rulling propensity of mankind is a personal hatred, and a longing to tear each other to pieces, since the world began, witness the murder of Able by Cain; nor have we marked any material change since the christian Era, if there be any difference, our best writers give it against the christian Era Historians say, more human blood has been shed in christian wars in one year than in ALL the Ancient wars. Alas! What matters it, when all are now alike beyond the reach of suffering.

But it is lamentable to think that no generous hand stept forward to the aid of men so brave and so virtuous. This is a disgrace to Europe, and a reproach to mankind.

We are pleased, however, that England did interfere so far as she did, in saving some portion of human blood. May the God of Battles avenge the wrongs of Hungary.

THE REPUBLIC.

The editors of this paper are to a certainty no common men. The ability of mind, their accuracy of facts, their knowledge, and above all their independence and grandeur of style, and courtesy, place them amongst the first literary men of the nation.

We called once at the office and found some genteel looking men, amongst whom was—not our blueskin Gideon, but one of the finest best tempered men in the world. We never saw the editors, but we will call again when they are all at home.

Wellerisms.

'You can draw me at sight,' as the aching tooth said to the forceps.

'My voice is still for war,' as the bomb said to the shell.

'You've got me into a scrape,' as the fiddle-string said to the bow.

'You're quite light-headed,' as the pump said to the lamp post.

'Well replied the post, 'thats better than having a running at the nose.'

'You've run me through,' as the wire said to the magnetic spark.

The following pun is said to have been made upon a certain Dr. I. Letsem:

When patients sick to me apply,
I physic, bleeds, and sweats 'em:
If after that they choose to die,
What's that to me? I. Letsem.

LINES.

BY THE GLADE BARD.

Oh, must my heart thus bear the pain
The thought, to think she's left me;
Nor be, as I have been, again,
Oh, how it has bereft me.
Now lone, neglected muse I be,
I've lost my only confidence,
In which I placed such constancy;
My all—my soul's fair competence.

New Providence, Pa. 1849.

'Mister, I say, I don't suppose you don'; know of nobody what don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?'

The answer wes.

'Yes, I don't."

ADVICE TO WIVES.

Love is fickle, sages say,—
Beauty cannot hold him;
Love will steal himself away,
Maidens, if you scold him.
Love! he will not live with strife,
Even turn from beauty,
If the lady plagues his life,
With her household duty.
You can have him in power,
Ladies, if you try it,
Use him as you won him first.
Love—he can't deny it.
Do not fret, and scold and pout,
Aggravating trouble;
Beauty kicking up a rout,
Makes misfortune double.

The Dinner Hour. 'Sally what time do your folks dine?'

'Soon as you go away, that's Missus' orders!'

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

A MAMMOTH PAPER.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

This paper contains from one-fourth to one half more than the generality of two Dollar city weeklies.

The Proprietors of the SATURDAY EVENING POST return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the patronage extended to them, since the enlargement of their paper, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. The belief expressed in their last Prospectus, that the POST is destined to take its stand at the very head of the weekly press, is fast becoming realized. The reason of this is in a great degree, to be found in the stand the POST has always taken against the immoral literature of the day. The public have felt, in the language of the North American and United States Gazette, of this city, that "The *Post* has done much towards correcting the taste of the newspaper reading public."

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2,500 cures of General Debility and Want of Nervous Energy.

30,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the Blood viz:

Ulcers, scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples on the face, &c., together with nerous cases of consumption liver com plaint, spine affections, &c! This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have seen numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and beleive to be one of the most valuble preparations of Sarparilla in the Market.

P H. Puling, M. D. R. B. Briggs, M. D.
P E. Elmendorf, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from yourextract of Sarsaparilla. Be engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive orvans, jaundice, &c if far exceeds any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c.

Respectfully yours,
C. S. PRESTON, M D.
UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt G W Mclean, Member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy; has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsadpolla,

B after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. *I* have continued taking it, and that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented,

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the scrofula by the use of your excellent medecine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; having taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 108 Woost

New York, March 1, 1847.

THE FELLOWSVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Is published on Friday of each week at Fellowsviles, Preston county Virginia by S. Heermans.

Terms, one dollar and 25 cents per annum, if paid in advance, one dollar and seventy five cents within six monts, or two dollars & and twenty five cents at the expiration of the year, terms strictly adheared to.

Rates of advertiseting. Twelve lines or less one insertion, fifty cents, three do. one dollar. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserserted until ordered out, unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified and charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged Twelve dollars and fifty cents with the privilage of occupying a space not exceeding two squares, half column, Twenty dollars.

Letters and communications must be addressed to the editor, F. B. Woodward, a Fellowsville, Preston co. Va.

R. W. LATHAM & CO'S. EXCHANGE & BANKING HOUSE.

Corner of seventh and D sts. opposite Nat. Intelligencer. Bank notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought and sold at the best rates.

Drafts, notes and bills on Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, collected and remittances promptly made in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, funds at a charge of one quarter per cent, collections made on all the principle cities of the Union upon the most favorable terms.

Exchange, Bills of exchange and bank checks on the most principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

A MAMMOTH ENTERPRISE

FAMILY MESSENGER AND NATIONAL GLEANER.

The undersigned having purchased the establishment of Alexanders 'Pictorial Messenger,' and Harding's 'Saturday Gleaner,' intends consolidating both papers and issuing a weekly journal under the above title.

It is designed to make it emphatically what its name implies a Family Newspaper, devoted to all thevaried matters which will serve to render it an agreeable and useful weekly visitor.

Besides furnishing choice literature articles from, the most approved author whose talents have been secured, to enfash the columns of the Family Messenger and Gleaner, the current news will be given upon the latest period of the day of publication, and care will be taken to furnish our agricultural friends with a store of information, together with accurately prepared statements of the prevailing Markets, &c. &c.

It will be our aim to please the tastes of our readers, numbering as they do, thousands upon thousands, and we hope to be so successful in our endeavors, as to merit for 'The Family Messenger and Gleaner.' the acknowledgment, on the part of the reading public, that it is not only, the cheapest but the best newspaper in the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy will be furnished for one dollar.

Seven Coppies	$6,00
Twelve copies	$10,00
Twenty copies	$16,00
Twenty-six copies	$20,00
Thirty three copies	25,00
Forty copies	30,00
Fifty copies	35,00

Payments shall cases to be made in advance.

☞ For three dollars, we will furnish one copy of 'The Family Messenger and Gleaner,' and a copy of Graham's unrivaled American Magazine for one year

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to the Family messenger and Gleaner,' during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December 1849, (the copies to be mailed to such post office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of subscriptions gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subsciptions shall have been paid.

ALWAYS IN ADANCE.

The money for Clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk—[when the sum is large a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the ambunt.)

Address, postage paid,
SAMUEL D. PATTERSON,
No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia

STEAMOAT HOTEL

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on seventh street one door from the corner of Pennsylvania avenue, facing the Centre Market, recently occupied by John C. Cook, esq.

Of this long established house, for convenience and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber also long known tothe public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords, prepared by experienced cook and attentive servants.

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

August 23 1846. JOHN WEST

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

VAN LOAN & CHASE presnt their compliments, and solicit an early visit to their

DAGUERRAN GALLERY.

at the Onion, corner 4 1-2 street and penn avenue.

Where can be seen specimens of these exquisite Works of Art, which are pronounced by Scientific Gentlemen of the city to stand unrivaled either in Europe or America.

It is a common idea that these pictures will not stand the test of time. Ladies and gutlemen are apprized that all such defect is entirely removed; these pictures will never fade.

Their various and important improvements enable them to give such pleasing resemblance tha none can fail to be perfecly satisfied, and withdut the tediousness of being compelled to sit more than a few seconds.

Landscapes Family groups, copies of oil nings Gentlemans Country seats, churches al Buildings and every other a ode.

G. BROOKE & CO

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, and the public generally that they have made such arrangements with the publishers and others as to enable them to offer inducements to subscribers and others, that are not to be met with at any other establishment in the District:

from their long and familir acquaintancewith the business in this city, they feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all customers who may be pleased to favor them with a call, and they assure subscribers and public that no pains will be spared tomake the Literary, depot corner of Pennsylvania avenue and fourteenth street, equal to any establishmen of the kind south of New York.

Millinery and Fancy Store,

Mrs Clave Ietscher formerly Mrs Bihler begs leave to return her greatful thanks to the citizens of washington for their generous patronage, and respectfully informs them that she has just received an extensive assortment of Millinery of the latest paris fashions With a variety of the richeat laces, satins silk velvet and ribons bonnets &c.

THE ATLAS,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
By Herrick & Ropes,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
No 111 Nassau street (second floor,) between Beekman and Ann streets.

Terms.—To Mail subscribers, One Dollar per annum, invariable in advance. No paper is continued longer than paid for, nor is any paper sent from this office before it is paid for. In order to afford the paper at the extremely low price which we do, a strict adhearence to this rule is absolutely necessary.

Subscribers in this city, Harlem, Williamsbug, Brooklyn, Jersey city and Staten Island are served by regular carriers at one shilling per month, or three cents per copy.

Terms of Advertising.— One square (sixteen lines), first insertion, one dollar eight lines, or less, fifty cents—each subsequent insertion, half price.

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DOCTOR

D. V. Quenaudon's
Office.
Penn. Avenue, southside.
2d door West of 12 street

THE BELLOWS FALLS GAZETTE.

CONDUCTED BY JOHN W. MOOR.

TERMS:

$1,50 in advance, $1.75 if paid at the end of six months, and $2,00 at the end of a year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the discretion of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the rate of $1 per square, (a square being 12 lines,) for three weeks. Advertisements less than a square, or less than twelve lines inserted three weeks for 75 cents.

Business advertisements will be kept in until ordered out for which will be charged 12 1-2 cents extra. per square each week.

☞ All notices of meetings, societies &c of individual interest will be charged as Advertisements to those who order them published.

Postage must be paid on all letters and communications addressed to the publisher, in order to ensure, attention.

Office in Engine Block,—Up Stairs.

THE GLOBE,
Congressional, Agricultural, and Literary Newspaper.

The Editors of the Congressional Globe propose a new publication. To deserve the patronage which Congress has accorded to their reports of its debates, in receiving and making the Globe the official register, they intend to add promptitude to whatever merit has hitherto recommended the work. They will publish a Daily Globe, to record the proceedings and debates as they occur, and a Congressional Globe periodically as heretofore, embodying the reports of Congress separate from the miscellaneous matter which will accompany them in the daily print. To fill the sheet of the daily newspaper, it is designed to gather the news from all quarters, and complete the contents by drawing from every source whatever may be of most interest among literary novelties, and of greatest utility in science, art, or agriculture. For material the leading journals and periodicals of France and Great Britain, treating of such subjects will be consulted and it is hoped, advantageously used. Original essays, especially on topics connected with agriculture, wil be obtained from the most enlightened land practical men of our country.

The Globe as a newspaper, and as a vehicle of information and amusement in other respects will be under the charge of Francis P. Blair and James C. Pickett. The Congressional department and business concerns of the paper will be under the management of John C. Rives. The public are familiar with Blair and Rives as connected with the press. In introducing Mr Pickett as one of the concern they will be allowed to say a few words of him. He is a gentleman favorably known to the Government, for the talent and judgment which distinguished his diplomatic service while connected with the mission to Quito, and more recently when Charge d'Affaires to Peru. From him mainly the Globe will derive the selections and translations from the foreign continental journals and periodicals, the comments on them and the other literary articles which will be found among its chief attractions. F. P. Blair will give his attention principally to the English periodicals.

The Globe will be published daily during the session of Congress and weekly the balance of the year and will undergo distribution in the form of a Weekly Globe, a Congressional Globe and Appendix.

The Weekly Globe will contain agricultural and miscellaneous articles.

The Congressional Globe will embody as it has done for the last sixteen years, Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately and the messages of the President of the United States and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a number. Subscribers may expect one number of each a week during the first four weeks of a session and two or three numbers of each a week, afterwards, until the end of the session.

Complete Indexes to the Congressional Globe and appendix, will besent to subscribers soon after Congress adjourns.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess, a year, $5 00

For one copy of the Weekly Globe one year, 2 00

For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the present session, if subscribed for before the first of January, 1 00

For one coppy of the Appendix during the present session, if subscribed for before the first of January, 1 00

For any copies of either the Congressional Globe or the appendix, or part of both, 5 00

The subscription for the Congressional Globe or the Appendix after the 10th of January will be $1 50. The original price of one dollar does not pay the expense of the publications in consequence of the great increase of matter published.

[BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, December 5, 1848]

TO THE FRIENDS OF "THE PLOUGH LOOM, AND ANVIL."

POPULAR as this journal is, and so far successful beyond any heretofore established, its income is yet something short of paying its own expenses, leaving the editors to live on air or hope, neither of which is very substantial deit. Now, as we believe that we have not a friend who would willingly see the man want bread who has been more than thirty years teaching others how to make it, we at once frankly solicit our present patrons to use their influence to average one more subscriber each, and then "the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," and those who are working at it, will be doing what is commonly called a safe bussiness, and not until then. We are truly sorry to be under the necesity of making this appeal, for, could we afford it, we would rejoice, as on past occasions, to show that we would most willingly work as hard, gratuitously for the great industrial interests of the country, as we are now doing in the hope of at least a scanty support.

P. S. We shall not fail to note the favor if any kind brother Editor should give this a place in his paper to help along one of the oldest of the fraternity.

TERMS of the PLOUGH, LOOM, and ANVIL. $10 for five subscribers, $5 for two, and $3 for one, or $5 for two years subscription, 64 pages a month.

address, J. S. SKINNER & SON, 81 Dock street, PHILADELPHIA. June 2, 1848

TO SUIT THE TIMES— TOBACCO CIGARS, & SNUFF,

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business at No. 6 east of Gadsby's Hotel. Having been in experience of four or five years and a thorough practical knowledge of the manufacture of Tobacco in all its varieties, it may confidently be expected that he will keep on hand the most excellent articles, and at uncommon low price too, in the tobacco line imported into this country. He hopes by a devoteeness to his business to meet with encouragement from a generous public whom it will be his greatest desire to please. He has now in store, and for sale the following choice brands of Tobacco, cigars, and snuff,

Regi	Priepnir Pe
Reformal	Principe degan
Imperial	Principe Mellio
Cazadores	Havana Legitimr
Rifle	Tobbaccos superio
Industiy	Anones

Also cigars of every variety extant.

Chewing tobacco.

Bridge's Diamond, Jessee Hares sun cured Russell Robertsons Wright, Olreys old shop small lump of v. bds Snuff.

Presidents mixture	Rappee
Macaboy	Natchitoches
Congress	Snuff boxes of b,

N. B: The undersigned will do business on the cash system and conseqnently will be able to furnish goods at least 25 cents cheaper than any other establishment in the District.

W. H. WINTER

RAIL-ROAD HOTEL.

The undeirmenoned having taken the above well known Hotel, recently occupied by P Moran, East of the Rail Road Depot, between 1st and 2d Streets, is now prepared to accommodate any number of persons that may favor them with a call. Their table will be supplied with all the deficacies of the season, and the bar with the choicest liquors.

Regular boarders received at moderate prices.

The subscriber feels grateful for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business, and a determination please, to merit an increase or public patronag

JAMES RAGAN.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J, F, CALLAN'S

Drug store corner E 7, Sts.

Among which may be found the following, Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of various kinds Beets of every variety, Brussel's Sprouts, procell, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots do, do, Cauliflowers late and early Cellery, white and red, Cherfu, or Salad, Corn, Salad peppergras, cucumber late and early corn, early prolific and sweet egg plant, white and purple, Endive Curled Kale all the best sorts, Melons and Cantelopes Nasturtium, okra, excelent for soups, onions white red and silver parsley, plain and curld Parsnips, large Pears very early, and late pepper squash and othes Pumpkins Radishes, vegatable, Oysters, spinage Squash of every variety, turnips the finest kind of turnips, all the onion, setts &c

THE IRON CITY

The cheapest Paper in the West

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

This paper hearafter will be furnished to subcribers on the following

TERMS.

For one year paid in advance,	$1,00
do do, paid within three months	1,00
If not paid until the end of the year,	1,50

Whitney and Dunn.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

NEVER IN THE YEAR!

A NEW PAPER MAMMOTH SIZE

Reduced price, Increased Beauty,

AND AUGMENTED INTEREST!!

The undersigned having purchased the disputed claim on the old Saturday Courier, and being determined not to be surpassed in the competition among the press For popularity beauty and excellence, will now combine the unrivaled and unapproachable material of the old paper, with the renewed energy enterprise novelty and spirit of a new one and will issue, on the 11th day of March, 1848 in the city of Philadelphia the first number of a new weekly Newspaper, of the very first and largest class, entitled

M'MAKIN'S MODEL AMERICAN COURIER

Published and edited by ANDREW M'MAKIN

Now editor of the Saturday Courier,

Assisted by a gentleman, universally acknowledged as one of the most talented and popular writers of the age.

The farmers Department, of the Courier will be edited, It is expected, by the most distinguished Agriculturist in the united States whose name will be announced as soon as the pending negotiations, are contempleted.

THE AMERICAN COURIER

Will contain the amount of eight more columns of matter than does the "Saturday Courier," and it will be conducted strictly on the CASH PRINCIPEL, will, with all its Artistic and literary improvements, be offered at a much reduced price to "Clubs,"

The editor of the american courier feels confident that not a pledge will be required of time to the character of the new paper, other than that it will be a family newspaper, neueral in politics and religion, chaste in morality and moderate but elevated in tone and sentiment. His long connection with the "Saturday courier,"—which, under at least his co editorship, reached the largest similar circulation in the world,—will be ample pledge that every intelligent and respectable family in the land may safely confide in his taste, judgment and energy, with the aid of comparatively unlimited capital, to cater for their mental appetite

The contents of the American Courier.

Among the standard features of the american courier, will be—a new series of 'Washington Legends,' by George Lippard, esq. The 'portrait Gallery' of poets and their poetry—each Biography Illustrated, Original domestic tales, by themost distinguished writers of the day. Original essays, sketches, poems, and letters on useful and important subjects, engraved views of persons, scenes and things of interest Select tales from the best english and american authors. The "Modern Spectator, in wich it will be designed to

"eye nature's walk, shoot Folly as it flies and catch the manners living as they rise Together with every useful novelty that ingenuity, skill and talent can advise.

THE FARMERS DEPARTMENT, will immediately take and maintain an originality and value not approachable by any family journal in the land the editor having engaged several writers of known and acknowledged ability to furnish practical articles on model farming,

The markets, news and gossip of the day will be objects of special care in detail, and nothing will be left undone by mind or money.

Mrs; Caroline Lee Hentz,	L. H; Sigourney,
L, Maria Child,	Francis S. Osgood
Emma C; Embury,	Ann S. Stephens
A. M. F. Annan,	Amelia B. Welby
C. H: Esling	Caroline Orne,
St. Leon Loud,	M: C, Sedwick,
Hannah F: Gould	Augusta Browne
William C; Bryant	J, F. Cooper,
William Horbert	Thomas S, Fay,
William Gilmore Simms,	J, H, Ingraham,
John K. Paulding,	H, W, Longfellow

N P Willis C F Hoffman T S Arthur J H Mancur H T Tuckerman, George Lip Paid C Dickens, Eugene Sue Prof P S Ruter Jos R Chandler, Robert Morris, Fitz Green Halleck, C Lanman, Caleb Lyon, Park Benjamin, H B Hirst, T B Read, W C Hosme Seba Smith C Chancery Burr.

Two copies of the American Courier and Sears Magazine 1 year 4 dollars 3 copies of the American Courier, and one N Y Union Columbian, or Sears pictorial Magazine American Revolution, or Great Britian 9 dollars

six copies of the American Courier and 2 copies of either Sears Magazine, American Revolution, or Great Britian

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

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